



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

endars, the curious lead tablets with magical imprecations, and the records left by the tourists who in truly modern spirit carved their names on the colossal statue of Memnon near Egyptian Thebes. It thus completes the collection of Latin inscriptions, to which are added over a hundred Greek inscriptions of special interest for Roman history. The third volume is to contain the indices, and probably supplements to the earlier volumes, as a number of interesting inscriptions in the fields which they cover have been found since their publication.

Only a few of the noteworthy things in Vol. II, Pars II, can be mentioned here, but they will perhaps suffice to suggest to those not already familiar with Latin Epigraphy the character and variety of the material, and the extraordinary way in which it brings us close to the men and women in whose honor statues were erected, or in whose memory tombstones were set up, or who themselves left records in stone or bronze of their lives and deeds and thoughts.¹

No. 7212 contains the constitution of a burial corporation of the time of Hadrian. The tombstone 7457 relates in verse how the deceased, starting in life with no possessions, by his own efforts and through his own upright character rose until he was chosen member of the local curia, and ends with an admonition to the reader to imitate his virtues. 7784 contains the letters of Hadrian and Plautina concerning the choice of a new head of the Epicurean school at Athens. The tombstone 8006, erected by a wife to her husband, has a note of tender pathos to it which is extremely touching. The Christian who erected 8257 quotes a verse of Scripture to deter others from disturbing his remains. 8379 tells considerable about life in a French town under the Empire. 8379a apparently mentions the two friends Pliny and Tacitus together. 8522 tells of a three-year-old boy who was done to death by magic arts (cf. Horace Epode V). The Greek inscriptions (8762 ff.) are full of familiar names: Pyrrhus and Philip (the latter expressing his approval of the Roman method of assimilating new citizens), Flamininus, the two Scipiones Africani, and Mummius all appear in 8762-8769. The oath of allegiance to Augustus given in 8781, and Nero's characteristic proclamation of freedom to all the dwellers in Achaea and Peloponnese (8794) must also be mentioned. But the choosing of individual inscriptions in this book for comment is fraught with a "real embarrassment of riches".

YALE UNIVERSITY

A. W. VAN BUREN

¹ With this review the reader may compare, to his great profit, a review of Bucheler's *Carmina Epigraphica*, by Prof. F. F. Abbott, in *American Journal of Philology*, 19 (1898), 86-90, and a paper by the late Professor Minton Warren, entitled *On the Contributions of the Latin Inscriptions to the Study of the Latin Language and Literature*, *Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass.*, 26 (1895), 16-27.—C. K.

CORRESPONDENCE

In your issue of January 11, 1908, you print some remarks by Professor Sihler which were published in the *Evening Post* of Sept. 7 last. Professor Sihler's remarks are on the subject of the New York Greek Club, of former years, and have interested me very much because in making them he has not only said a good word for Greek studies, but has also indulged in some personalities touching people who were at one time well known to me. But it is not what Professor Sihler has said, but what he has omitted to say, that I desire to refer to through your columns.

Professor Sihler speaks of four members of the New York Greek Club as having "stood out above all the other members". These were Professor Henry Drisler, Dr. Howard Crosby, Mr. Isaac Hall, and Mr. Charlton T. Lewis. All four were among my acquaintances. One was in particular my friend and teacher. Yet I feel that not one of the four "stood out" so prominently as a scholar as did a certain other member of the club, whom Professor Sihler must have known, though he has neglected to mention him. That other member was Charles D'Urban Morris, formerly a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and at the time of his death, in 1887, a professor at the Johns Hopkins University.

Professor Morris was one of the most active members of the Greek Club, to which Professor Sihler refers. Often have I heard him speak of its meetings and of the pleasure he derived from attending them. It is perhaps true that, in the earlier days of his residence in this country, when he lived in or near New York, he was a more regular attendant at the Club's meetings than he was after he had gone to live in Baltimore, but I have heard both Professor Drisler and Dr. Crosby speak enthusiastically of Professor Morris's literary taste and of his ability in translating Greek—an ability that he displayed in particular, I presume, at the time when he was able to be present at the regular Friday evening gatherings of the New York Greek Club. Nor can I think that any one of the four members mentioned by Professor Sihler would have omitted Professor Morris from a list of the chief scholars of the club.

It would be easy for me to write at length on the subject of Professor Morris's attainments, his charm of manner, his eloquence, and his personal beauty, but all this would be aside from the point, and I have already intruded too much upon your valuable space. Suffice to say that Professor Sihler, I am sure, would be in hearty accord with all that I have just said, had he been, as I had the good fortune to be, one of Professor Morris's admiring pupils.

UNION UNIVERSITY

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE